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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.  
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily  
for The Washington Herald.

GOOD SAILING.  
Hold your FRIEND-SHIPS, they're the fleet  
Bound for Harbors fair and sweet.  
Hurricane or howling gale  
If there's stanch they never fail,  
And there's joy what'er the weather  
Sailing on and on together.

The Kaiser Prohibits the Tages Zeitung—  
Headline in New York daily. Can you blame  
him?

Our idea of a happy home would not be  
one that had Senator Sherman and Samuel Gom-  
pers under the same roof.

And now the British farmer is going to be  
taught agriculture by the government experts.  
Isn't it rather late in the day?

Roumania will not escape her fate.—Count  
Tizza in the Hungarian Diet. She doesn't want  
to, if it is what she expects it to be.

From differing viewpoints—Berlin declares  
the new fifth German war loan a marked suc-  
cess and London pronounces it a distinct failure.

The German war machine is in urgent need  
of lubrication—Exchange. It looks as if it  
would have to do without Greece for a good  
while.

Mrs. Catt Throws Bomb at Suffis, says a  
headline. It was not the same kind as that  
handed by the militant women of England, how-  
ever, but only a verbal shell.

Acting Democratic Chairman William J. Con-  
nors has presented the State of New York to  
Mr. Wilson. Almost everybody would be inter-  
ested to know how Mr. Connors acquired it.

The New York street railroads say they  
were ready for the strike and the strikers say  
they also were prepared. The unfortunate thing  
about it is that the public is not ready.

After reading the various predictions as to  
the result of the Maine election, the Socialists  
hardly can be blamed if in a moment of enthu-  
siasm they predict the election of Allen Benson  
in November.

Rev. Charles F. Aked, one of the Ford peace  
delegates, is denied re-election to the pastorate  
of his former church. Does this indicate that  
the peace lessons of the Oscar II do not work  
out well in church troubles?

The House refused to put a new roof on the  
Chicago postoffice and the Senate refused to con-  
firm the appointee of the President for the  
Windy City postmastership. Just what did Chi-  
cago do to deserve this treatment?

Everybody thinking about the tariff—New  
York Herald. We venture the assertion that  
there are even fewer persons thinking about  
the tariff at the present moment than have be-  
come purchasers of the Herald since it became  
a 1-cent paper.

Twenty-five million dollars would be a small  
sum to invest if it would prevent the creation of  
another Prussian Helgoland—New York Herald.  
When this dreadful war is over there may not be  
enough left of Prussia to raise another Hel-  
goland, well, never mind.

John D. Rockefeller sees to it that the water  
supply of Tarrytown, his summer home on the  
Hudson, is the purest in the State. In forty-five  
tests made by experts, only two disclosed the  
presence of bacteria. It may be added, also,  
that oil in paying quantities was not discovered.

News comes that 25,000 Yaqui Indians in  
Mexico have gone on the war path because  
Carranza has confiscated their land. Not at all  
strange to hear that the de facto President is  
again in hot water, but, really, we are surprised  
to learn that there are so many living Indians  
of one tribe.

The State Department is in the market for  
some definite information concerning that secret  
demand made upon China by Japan. The depart-  
ment may find it expedient to remind the Mikado  
of the Root-Takahira agreement made in 1908,  
which provides that the two governments shall  
notify each other if any event threatening the  
status quo in China takes place.

There was a time when the sinking of the  
Kelvinia would have meant a very decided agita-  
tion in the stock market. In these panic-sur-  
feited days, however, Wall Street barely took  
notice. There was no mad haste to get rid of  
stocks at any price and no appreciable slump  
in values. The financial district has acquired a  
wonderful poise in the past few months.

## Lodge vs. Fitzgerald.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, soon will go before the people for re-election in a general election for the first time since he has served in the Upper Branch of Congress.

Hitherto the senior Senator from the Bay State has been the choice of a Republican legisla-  
ture, and as the accredited boss of his party has been chosen without serious opposition.

Today he faces a situation where he places his case before all the people in a Common-  
wealth that has more than its share of native-born Irish and sons of Irish immigrants. And he faces one of the most versatile and able sons of an Irish immigrant in the candidacy of former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, of Boston.

This situation would not be the subject of grave comment were it not for the fact that Senator Lodge has been branded by German sym-  
patizers as the unofficial representative of England in the United States Senate, as a simon pure Tory and as the standard bearer of ultra-Puritanism far removed from the common people.

Opposed to him is a clever, capable politician, not unknown to Washington because he served six years in the Lower Chamber of Congress, a great part of which time he was the only New England Democratic member of the body. He served six years as mayor of Boston and surrounded himself with a constituency that he will utilize in the coming national election.

Fitzgerald has a peculiar faculty of reaching the hearts of the people. He is a very able campaigner with a capacity for working the proverbial twenty-four hours in the day when his own political fortunes are at stake.

All advances from Boston and the other im-  
portant political centers of Massachusetts indi-  
cate, however, that the senior Senator will be overwhelmingly elected. Even some of the former mayor's most ardent friends agree that he has chosen a most unfortunate year to win for him-  
self a Senatorial toga.

With all the German criticism of the Senator and in the midst of an Irish population that has no enthusiasm for England, it is peculiar that "Honey" Fitzgerald should be rated so weak and his opponent so strong.

Looking at the matter from an unprejudiced standpoint, it would seem that the Bay State recognizes the value of experience and is ready to concede that it has a statesman occupying one of its two seats in the United States Senate.

It is apparent that Massachusetts is eager to pay its debt to Senator Lodge, although in so doing the voters must cast aside some prejudices created by the European war. In other words, the people of the nation may expect to see this one contest at least decided on its merits.

Senator Lodge occupies one of the highest places among the statesmen of the nation as an American and diplomat. In the Senate he has time and again voted against his own party in the crises which the President and nation have faced and the voters know that when the issue is Americanism they can count on the senior Senator from Massachusetts.

## Inconsistent Congress.

The House refused to give the Capitol em-  
ployees mileage to their homes, although members voted themselves the customary 30 cents per mile to and from their districts.

The action of the House had been predicted and accordingly there was but little disappoint-  
ment. With Congress appropriating with a very liberal hand and with the total of figures reach-  
ing beyond \$2,000,000,000 for this session, econ-  
omy applied towards matters such as the employ-  
ees' mileage is amusing. It is like closing the spigot and leaving the bung hole open.

In this respect the Republican Congresses have been more consistent. The customary per-  
quisites always have been voted to members and in passing around the emoluments of office at the close of the session the employees gen-  
erally were remembered with a month's extra pay. There is no justification for granting such benefits, but why deny the poorer paid employ-  
ees when funds are dispensed so liberally in every direction and members take a slice of the pie for themselves.

Consistency is a commendable thing, but the record of the Congress which is drawing to a close will not be memorable for possessing this quality.

## Roumania on the Defensive.

Following swiftly on the news of Roumania's entrance into the war come reports that the na-  
tion's capital, Bucharest, is menaced by the Teu-  
tonic allies. The reports, bearing much evidence of being truthful have produced a shock, for Roumania has had ample time to plan and pre-  
pare and yet apparently has been caught un-  
awares.

The report states that an army of Germans and Bulgarians in the first important battle with Roumanians captured Tuturakan on the Danube, ten miles from the Bulgarian frontier and only thirty-five miles from Roumania's capital. It is evident that the Teutons are ready for a drive on Bucharest. Thus, King Ferdinand, within a few days after entering the war may be seen on the defensive, striving to save his capital.

It is reported that the Teutonic allies have massed a large army for this drive and hard fighting may be expected. Ferdinand knows that to lose Bucharest would be to dishearten the people and seriously impede the achievement of those things for which Roumania unbuckled her sword.

It is estimated that Greece, whose entry into the war on the side of the allies is expected hourly, can put 450,000 men in the field without delay. Roumania's army, now aggressively in the conflict is upwards of 600,000. It is hard to see how the central empires, pressed as they are on every front, can withstand much longer the enemy's superior numbers. If this were the first year of the war, the situation might not be so ominous to Teutonic hopes; but it is the beginning of the third year, when Germany's resources are on the ebb.—Atlanta Journal.

Charles Evans Hughes played a weakling part when he called upon women to nurse his cam-  
paign. When a man will acknowledge this short-  
coming of masculine stamina, he, in the language of the streets, "sorter loses out" with men who admire a manly man. In the long run women will be granted the right to vote. But in this instance why can the suffragists of America not emulate the example of their more strenuous English sisters, and sit steady in the boat until after our impending troubles have been adjudicated?—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

With the war in Europe and the threat of a railway strike here, who would not be a ship-  
owner nowadays?—New York Evening Post.

## Seen and Heard by George Miner.

New York, Sept. 8.—Preliminary wife training is a fascinating subject for those who are not married. I fancy that those who are already "hooked up" do not take so much stock in it. At least I never met a married man who was cocksure about any particular system of how best to manage a wife. It's the unmarried men who know all about it.

Mr. Louis Bossario is not married and so, of course, he considers himself an authority. He is going to be married soon, however, and his fiancée is now the unhappy victim of his ideas as to wife training. He told me all about it and believes he has a system that cannot fail to work out complete happiness for them both. The future Mrs. Bossario has yet to be heard from.

"Always keep them guessing," said Mr. Bos-  
sario, in explaining his system. "Never let them know what you are going to do next and per-  
sistently do things that will surprise them and are contradictory. That is, make a mystery of your-  
self so they can't understand you."

"For instance, when we became engaged I was visiting at the country place of my fiancée's mother. The night we became engaged instead of going to bed and dreaming happy dreams I put on a bathrobe and slippers and went to a cemetery half a mile away, where I roamed around for two or three hours.

"It created a sensation. They couldn't under-  
stand it. The young woman demanded to know why I had done anything so crazy, as she put it. I told her it was so I could find a fitting place to ponder on the mutability of life and the generally unhappy lot of mortals. She could not understand that at all. It made me more of a mystery than ever.

"I was anxious to be married at once and suggested a date a month away. Her mother thought that was too soon and proposed we set the date for two months off. As that time approached, I said no, it was too short an engage-  
ment. We must wait another month. The girl was absolutely nonplused, for I had been hurrying up the wedding. She cannot now understand how it is possible for me to change my mind so radically on such short notice.

"I don't want her ever to understand. In that way we shall get along beautifully. She will never be sure of anything I am going to do and consequently never expect me to keep any plans she may make or feel that she has any control over my actions. So, you see, she will never be disappointed at anything that may happen, and I will not be in the least tied to a wife's apron strings, as are so many husbands, or feel obliged by any foolish engagements she may make. Oh! I tell you it's a great scheme."

This poor boob really believes this is going to work out as he has planned it. Just wait until he has been married a couple of years and see him trotting around after his wife like a poodle dog. He will be eating out of her hand then and begging for a night out to attend the lodge. That's the way it always turns out with the ferocious and self-competent reformers. They go roaring around like a lion before they are married and pussy-footing around like an old tabby afterward. I know 'em. They are all alike.

He will deserve all he gets, too, for the annoyance he is putting that girl to now. I'll bet she is saving it all up and will hand it back to him with compound interest after the knot is once tied. Then she will just let him wiggle until he hears himself out.

Dr. Walter Glasgow, who was so prominently connected with the proposed Bagdad Railway and almost got it through, blew into New York from Europe a few days ago, spent a week at the Biltmore and took ship back to France yesterday. He says that both in Paris and London trade and amusement and life generally seem to be about normal. The only difference from the gay old days is the dark streets at night. The cafes and theaters in Paris, he says, are doing a wonderful business and the music halls in London were never so prosperous as at present.

Dr. Glasgow is a very modest and quiet-spoken man. You never hear him brag of the big interests he is involved in. On the contrary, he generally leads the conversation around to something that concerns you personally. His favorite talk is about the state of your health and whether or not you are following the proper diet.

I remember once an editor of the Times, the famous London Thunderer, came to talk with him concerning the international interests involved in the Bagdad Railway and all the doctor would talk about was the pernicious way in which English cooks prepared food and how silly it was of them to boil everything.

That reporter went back to Fleet street absolutely empty handed and very disgusted. Had he been an American reporter, he would have landed the doctor easily, for they talked together an hour, but being a highbrowed and long-haired English pressman, he didn't have the nerve or gumption to take charge of the line of talk himself and was content to trail along in the doctor's footsteps. I suppose that custom of the London reporters is the reason for the English papers being so soggy and newswless.

Speaking of Englishmen, young Beaumont Turner, of the famous Turner family of Hamp-  
ton Court, has just reached New York from Canada after serving five years in the Canadian Northwest mounted police. He is now ambitious to be a movie actor. No accounting for tastes.

Whether one approves of the Wilson record or not, one cannot deny its consistency or its stability. The President kept his head while partisans cried for vengeance against a foreign power. He kept his head when even many of his friends demanded that he should. He keeps his head now while thousands of partisans are raking his record with fine tooth combs for something to find fault with.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Only by wise action which conserves the rights of the public will the present Congress be able to wipe out the bad impression which the terror-inspired haste of its most recent proceeding has given the country. It is this aspect of affairs which, curiously enough, has impressed many people more than any other. To fail to apply the lasting cure, after having treated the first stage of the disease with such expedition, would be a plain avoidance of public duty.—Chicago Herald.

Mr. Wilson will continue, no doubt, to harp upon the domestic reforms he has achieved. But we don't believe that he can succeed in turning public attention away from the vital matters of American morality and conscience, during his administration.—Boston Advertiser.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Best Service Column in City.

An interesting report on hunting moose in Alaska has been sent to the War Department by First Lieut. Clarence A. Dougherty, of the Signal Corps, who last November spent eleven days with a guide hunting big game near the shores of Skikil Lake. He suggests that no officer should serve a tour in the vicinity of Skikil Lake, without taking advantage of the opportunity of making a short hunting trip in that locality.

"There are but few opportunities in an officer's life to see such a paradise for big game," he says. "It is a pity the government does not set aside some restricted area in this section as a game preserve while there is yet time. The hunters are more and more relentlessly following this game, and it is only a question of a few years more, like the buffalo, it will be a thing of the past."

"A small restricted area as a haven of refuge for them would always insure an overflow into the surrounding country, and the conservation of animals very valuable for their meat. A small national reservation heretofore in this manner with great hardship, and Lieut. Dougherty carried fifty pounds for eighteen miles without any special inconvenience. He recommends that the office which investigates the suitability of these packs for the infantry soldier."

Important plans for the development of the Rock Island Arsenal with a view to so increasing the storage facilities that provision may be made for field artillery ammunition hitherto kept at Picatinny Arsenal, where available space is nearly all occupied, are under consideration by the Chief of Ordnance of the Army.

The orders for field artillery ammunition to be produced at Frankford Arsenal contemplate 800,000 rounds, which will require 60,000 cubic feet of storage space, about one-third of which is available at the Picatinny. That arsenal is not the most desirable for storage purposes as compared with Rock Island, which is geographically located to furnish protection against capture or destruction by an enemy to which the Picatinny establish-  
ment is more or less vulnerable.

In addition, there is plenty of room at Rock Island, which also possesses excellent shipping facilities, enabling the transportation of ammunition, which is a desirable factor. It is proposed to provide storage space at a cost of \$250,000, and make Rock Island the principal depot for field artillery ammunition.

Candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the army will be examined in unexpected tests to be held October 16. The examinations are open to all classes of candidates, but were arranged especially for members of the National Guard in Texas who desire to enter the competition. Enlisted men will not be required to take any preliminary examinations.

## ARMY ORDERS.

Second Lieut. Joseph W. Viner and John B. Oeller will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan.

Capt. Albert C. Thompson will proceed to Lynchburg, Va.

Orders direct First Lieut. Walter A. Frankland to assume duty at the camp for regular troops at Plattsburg, N. Y.

The leave of absence heretofore granted First Lieut. Samuel J. Mack, is extended ten days.

Maj. Samuel T. Ansell will proceed to Boston, Mass.

Maj. Henry Page will proceed to the State Militia Camp, Green Haven, N. Y.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Second Lieut. Henry A. Wiggins.

Capt. Eliza G. Abbott will report to the commanding general, Coast Defense of Manila and Subic Bays.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Second Lieut. Sidney Herkness.

Maj. William Mitchell will proceed to the Signal Corps Aviation Station, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. Virginia E. Clark will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. Frederick G. Turner will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Capt. Chase Dotson will proceed to the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. George B. Armstrong will report to the commanding officer, Fort Thomas, Ky.

Leave of absence for two months is granted First Lieut. Kenyon A. Joyce.

## NAVAL ORDERS.

Birmingham arrived at Hampton Roads, September 7.

Milwaukee arrived at San Francisco, September 7.

Norfolk arrived at Hampton Roads, September 7.

Nord Carolina sailed for Her Harbor, September 7.

## AFTER-DINNER POLITICS

When Arthur and Cleveland Hobnobbed

By Dr. E. J. EDWARDS.

John Adams' refusal to accompany his successor, Thomas Jefferson, at the time of the inauguration of the latter, is an incident that has become a tradition. Although other retiring Presidents have not regarded their successors with especial cordiality, nevertheless none has failed to accord the parting act of courtesy.

There were two who served as President who just before inauguration and at the time of the ceremonies, revealed the kindest personal consideration and increased a friendship that had been established before either of them became President.

After Grover Cleveland was nominated, in the summer of 1884, for the Presidency by the Democracy, President Arthur, whom I met one afternoon in Jackson square, Washington—spoke to me of Cleveland, saying that he knew him slightly, regarded him highly and had heard that as a lawyer he was very painstaking in the preparation of cases. Therefore President Arthur was inclined to think that after Cleveland became President, if he were elected in the fall, he would take into the White House those admirable qualities of patience, perseverance, which with Cleveland, I thought, had been a practicing lawyer at Buffalo and also during his short service as governor of New York.

Col. Daniel S. Lamont told me, shortly after Cleveland retired after his first term as President, that the latter entertained the warmest feelings of friendship for Arthur, and sometimes said that Arthur had met the responsibilities of the Presidential office with such judiciously came to him, with admirable patience and great tact.

"Cleveland never forgot Arthur's kindness to him at the time the former went to Washington a few days before his inauguration as President," said Col. Lamont. "Of course, there were to be the perfunctory and formal exchange of courtesies, but President Arthur went much further than this. I knew Arthur well, and through me he communicated with Cleveland, intimating that he would be glad if the customary call became something more than a mere formality. It was more than a formality. The retiring President and the incoming President met as old friends. Arthur took pains not only to tell Cleveland what some of the conveniences and what some of the inconveniences of the White House were, but also entertained him by inviting him to share in a glass of very old and very pure whiskey. The two men chatted for a while as though oblivious of their station, and after the call was ended Cleveland said to me that it was one of the most enjoyable that he had ever made. Cleveland was also of the opinion that in time the American people would realize that Arthur had given them an admirable administration, especially successful in view of the extraordinary difficulties which faced him when he entered the White House."

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## LOCAL OPTIMIST CLUB TO GIVE LUNCHEON

Officers for the newly organized Optimist Club of Washington will be elected following a luncheon to be given by the club at the Cochran Hotel Tuesday. Membership in the club is restricted to one representative of each distinct line of business in the city. The first meeting of the club was in form of a luncheon at the University Club Thursday. In the articles of incorporation the object of the club and its ideals are thus set forth: "To increase the efficiency and broaden the interests of its members in the pursuit of their occupations and as citizens, through an organized membership of men representing diverse vocations in the communities in which they live."

Those present at the first meeting were: Frederick S. Swindell, Wade H. Cooper, John Lane Johns, Edwin H. Elz, Edwin F. Barker, George W. Joris, Frank E. Gorrell, George C. Schaffer, F. A. Connolly, Francis C. Sherry, W. D. Campbell, E. L. Price, John M. Wagonman, George P. Killian, William H. Saunders, Frank C. Steward, Frank F. Parsons, George V. Buck, Beverly P. Evans, Thomas L. Lipsett, Dr. Clarence J. Owen, George S. Walnwright, Eugene S. Cochran, William J. Staub, Capt. Lawrence Rose, and George Hebbard.

## Turkey Cancels Concessions.

Constantinople (via Berlin wireless), Sept. 8.—The Turkish government has cancelled the French concession to build a railroad from Smyrna to Kassaaba and the Franco-Belgian concession to construct a line from Mudania to Brussa.

## JUNKET COMMISSION TO CHINA PLANNED

Nine members of Congress would enjoy a junket to China at government expense by the terms of a resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Hoke Smith. The resolution creates a commission of four Senators and five Representatives to visit China and investigate American commercial opportunities there. No action was taken on the bill, but it is believed to be the first of a number of measures that will be urged at the next session designed to forestall the closing of the "open door" in China.

## NO "CROCKER LAND" SAYS ENSIGN GREEN

Ensign Fitzhugh Green, who went on the McMillan "Crocker Land" expedition, yesterday afternoon made his first official report of the trip to the Navy Department, stating that the expedition had proved there was no "Crocker Land." A complete written report will later be made to Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

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